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The Effects of Community Empowerment and Participation in the Reduction of Poverty: A Case Study on Potorono and Wonokromo Bantul Villages

Tri Siwi Nugrahani^a, Suharni^b, Rosalia Indriyati Saptatiningsih^c,
Mohamed Nor Azhari Azman^d, ^{a,b,c}Department of Account, University of
PGRI Yogyakarta, Jl. PGRI I No.117 Sonosewu Yogyakarta, 55182 Indonesia,
^dFaculty of Technical and Vocational, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, 35900
Tanjong Malim, Perak, Malaysia, Email: ^{a*}trisiwi@upy.ac.id/
trisiwinugrahani26@gmail.com

This research aims to examine the role of community empowerment and participation in the reduction of poverty in Bantul Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The population of Bantul is quite large at 992,600 people (BPS Bantul, 2017). Of this population, 14.70%, of the population is considered poor. This equates to approximately 139,666 people. Therefore, efforts need to be made to reduce poverty in this area. This study collected data from 34 respondents, consisting of village officials and community leaders. For this case study, data collection techniques included the use of questionnaires was implemented. This data was then interpreted using multiple regression analysis. The results showed that in 64.70% of cases empowerment and community participation were able to reduce poverty. Participation and community empowerment is defined as the optimization of productive groups with a focus on education, health, economy and environment.

Key words: *Empowerment, Social Participation, Poverty.*



Introduction

Development is defined as the advancement of a society, including its social and economic conditions (Prayitno & Santoso, 2001). Living conditions, economic growth, and increased welfare are all outcomes of development. In turn, the quality of life of a community increases, resulting in a reduction in the number of people affected by poverty. The success of development is largely determined by the community as the development program is dependent on community participation. Community involvement in various productive activities will support the success of development programs. This case study focuses on the effects of participation in the Potorono and Wonokromo Bantul communities in Bantul to reduce poverty.

The Bantul region in Indonesia has a relatively large population. Based on Law No. 30 of 2015, the population of Potorono and Wonokromo villages in 2015 is presented in Table 1. Unfortunately, a large segment of this population lives on the poverty line, which is Rp. 300,000. However, poverty can be reduced by empowerment and participation in the community. Wijaya states (2010) that efforts to reduce poverty in a village can be carried out by the community. A community is therefore empowered when development authorities enable the community to overcome their own problems.

Table 1: Data on Population of Potorono and Wonokromo Villages in 2015

	Potorono Village	Wonokromo Village
The population is	11,122 people	17,242 people
Number of Poor Population	2,130 people	2,020 people

Table 1 shows that 19.15% (2130 people) in Potorono village and 11.71% (2020 people) in Wonokromo village are classified as “poor”. This figure shows that there are still many villagers in Potorono and Wonokromo who are on the poverty line. This means that 19.15% of the population in Potorono are still on the poverty line, which means that their income is less than Rp.300,000.

The population of Wonokromo village is greater than that of the Potorono village. Based on the population size, the Potorono village has more people experiencing poverty than Wonokromo village. Therefore, efforts need to be made to reduce poverty by implementing development programs, including efforts to reduce poverty. It will be argued that the success of the development program will be dependent on the empowerment and participation of the community. Poverty reduction may also be conducted with a mentoring model such as the one conducted by Nugrahani and Bahrum (2014). This model proves that poverty alleviation efforts can be done with a mentoring model. In addition, efforts to reduce poverty can also be done by optimizing women's empowerment. This hypothesis is in accordance with the research of



Saptatiningsih and Nugrahani (2013) which also states that optimizing women's empowerment can reduce poverty. The analysis of poverty alleviation programs based on gender perspectives on poverty reduction policy design strategies through socio-cultural approaches and economics is a significant component of this research (Saptatiningsih, Nugrahani, & Rejeki, 2015). Research conducted in Bangladesh also found that poverty alleviation in rural communities can be achieved by good governance (Sarker, Hossin, Min, & Aktaruzzaman, 2018).

The development of a village will be successful if there is community empowerment and community participation. Community participation activities are known as the main capital of development. This is defined as superior social capital to achieve optimal growth. Community participation as social capital in the form of social and economic networks in a society occurs both from individuals and groups. This participation is both formally and informally beneficial. In accordance with the research of Taryana (2013), community participation is described as social capital related to development. Development activities require community involvement, therefore without the participation of the entire community, the success of the development is difficult to achieve.

¹ Community participation is a superior form of social capital used to achieve optimal development. Social capital includes beliefs, norms, and social networks that can facilitate collective action. There is also an emphasis on community togetherness in order to improve the quality of life and facilitate an ongoing commitment to positive change. Social capital is the ability of the community to interact and connect with each other, therefore becoming an important force, not only for economic purposes but also for social reasons (Kusumastuti, 2015). Every community has the resources and potential to produce social capital. This potential can only be accessed and utilized by its members. of the production of social capital is important so that the community contributes to meeting the needs and common interests.

This research examines empowerment and community participation that influence poverty efforts. In addition, this paper will examine the efforts to reduce poverty in terms of various fields, including: health, environment, education, and economy in the villages of Potorono and Wonokromo. This study addresses three main issues: testing how community empowerment influences efforts to reduce poverty, the influence of community participation in efforts to reduce poverty, and assesses poverty reduction in the fields of education, environment, health and the economy. This research contributes to the literature and perceptions of poverty reduction efforts in education, environment, health, and economics.

This study begins with a literature review which focuses on empowerment, community participation, and attempts to reduce poverty. The following section explains the research methodology including descriptive statistics, analysis of data on poverty and empowerment, and community participation. This study analyses the influence of empowerment and



community participation on efforts to reduce poverty. In conclusion, this study will provide several important findings and policy recommendations.

Literature Review

Community Empowerment and Community Participation

Successful development can create a flow-on effect in the reduction of poverty in the surrounding communities. Poverty does not discriminate and can occur in any area. Community empowerment is one way to enable rural development that requires community participation. This includes government programs such as the National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM) (Adenansi, D; Zainnudin, M; Rusyidi, B, 2015). Some government-initiated community development programs, also known as community empowerment programs, are very closely related to government efforts to reduce poverty. In addition to community participation in efforts to reduce poverty, other initiatives such as the special loan program in the Bantul area during the 2006 earthquake (Kusumasari and Alam (2012) were able to reduce poverty. Likewise, the microcredit assistance program (Terano et al., 2015) was effectively able to increase income among small entrepreneurs in Malaysia.

The success of village development programs requires community participation accompanied by productive activities within the community. Some participatory activities support efforts to alleviate poverty. This is due to participation being closely related to togetherness and cooperation. In addition, when measuring the success of village development, it is important that the perception of “success” and “development” is the same for both the community and the officials of the village. This will be taken into consideration when analysing the Potorono and Wonokromo villages.

Real community empowerment goes beyond the basic needs of the community and provides basic growth (Ginanjar, 1997). The true concept of empowerment is based on participatory human-centered, empowerment and sustainability (Chambers, 1995). Community empowerment is the shared economic hope of development to reduce poverty and a sustainable environment. There is an expectation that community development will create alternative development by incorporating democratic values, gender equality, and adequate economic growth. Empowerment is related to understanding strength through mastery and having the authority to make decisions. These decisions are related to the efforts to optimize the potential of natural or human resources that exist as a major capital in achieving rural development. Jamasy (2004) notes that the consequences and responsibilities of program development through a community empowerment approach must be evaluated in regard to its strengths and abilities. Strength can be seen from a physical and material aspects, economic, institutional, intellectual strength and cooperation, or a mutual commitment in applying the principles of



empowerment. Sulistyani (2004) explains that community empowerment aims to shape human independence so that individuals and groups become independent.

The government seeks to reduce poverty. The demands of local government involvement in poverty reduction became clear with the implementation of the National Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy (SNPK) in Indonesia in 2005. This policy stated the need for contributions from all stakeholders, including local governments. Each region has different institutional capacities in poverty alleviation, such as the level of organizational involvement in the region, the condition of poverty, and the background of the geographical area. There are two types of poverty, namely relative and absolute poverty. Absolute poverty is a measure of poverty with the population shown living below the poverty line. Relative poverty is poverty measured by the relative share of national income indicated by income (Todaro & Sephen, 2004; "Staff of the Ministry of Village R.I", 2007).

The implementation of poverty reduction program policies in the city of Gorontalo is carried out in the form of education, skills, and training for community business groups, and computer courses. This provides capital assistance or revolving funds and technical assistance activities. Poverty reduction activities are carried out in accordance with the stages of the P2KP policy (Aneta, 2010).

According to Djaya (2006), government policies that are not people-oriented and promote uneven growth will cause social impacts, namely, increasing poverty. In agricultural areas, low productivity levels will result in poor production. It can therefore be said that people effected by poverty in these areas are the people who are experience helplessness, isolation, and the inability to make ends meet (Nasution, 2009).

The success of the government in efforts to reduce poverty can be used to measure the success of village development programs. These programs cover several aspects such as: health, education, and the environment by enabling empowerment and community participation. This is related to the production of social capital. as done developed by Taryania (2013) who, in observation of previous models by Uphoff (1997) and Armstein (1969) relates to Quality of Life to Ridell's (1997) model regarding Social Capital.

Efforts to Reduce Poverty

1

Poverty reduction efforts entrusted to the community itself are supported and facilitated by the government, private sector, and other civil society organizations. This ensures that the poverty reduction process will become a community movement that facilitates independence and sustainability, which further enables improved quality of life (Sukesi, 2008). The development of economic theory addresses high-income countries to middle-income countries through



innovation. This is conducted by developing economic systems that guide the process of industrialization, urbanization, and modernization by contributing Chinese wisdom to the improvement and development of the economic theory (Gordon, 2013; Huang, 2018). Currently, economists are beginning to use a subjective approach to happiness and satisfaction to measure the quality of life as an effort to reduce poverty (Sariffuddin & Susanti, 2011). Quality of life consists of guaranteeing fulfillment of basic needs and services, alleviating poverty, and protecting children, women, and marginal homes. The capacity of Indonesian human life includes mental revolution, community empowerment, and the advancement of innovation and technology. Macro quality measurement of poverty reduction stipulates that the human development index includes health, education and a decent life. Development is measured by calculating the median of wealth, equity, quality of life, environmental degradation, sustainable social justice (Rudini, 2012).

Cronin et al.'s (2017) research in Indonesia revealed that every household needs to pay attention to the level of health with an 8.5% result of access to irrigation and sanitation and must comply with the 2017 MDG target. Schneider (2018) received a similar outcome to research in Brazilian slums and also concluded that more attention needed to be given to health. The level of health is tested by *Leptospira*, a disease that causes global morbidity and mortality, especially in slums.

The Indonesian government should examine the level of poverty for persons living with disabilities. About 74% of poor people in Indonesia received rice (Raskin) from the government in the last three months, and 73% of poor, non-disabled households received Raskin. This shows that the Indonesian government still applies the same treatment to overcome the problem of poverty with irrespective of. Meanwhile, Persons with Disabilities (PWD) have to encounter a greater number of obstacles than those who do not experience physical limitations (Bella and Dartanto, 2018).

Rustiadi and Nasution (2017) examined poverty in relation to access to social capital and other factors that determine the welfare of rural households. The results of this research proved that social capital has an important role in reducing poor households. Investment in household social capital can potentially reduce rural poverty. The poverty reduction program in rural Indonesia is focused on development through infrastructure, investment, and human resources. These include education, health, and access to financial capital. Planned and measured actions on investment in rural social capital need to be considered as they have proven to have a positive impact on access to social capital through household participation in social groups. This study shows that government and private sector intervention, in the provision of quality education, encourages increased social capital. This, in turn, also increases incomes and reduces poverty in rural Indonesia.



Poverty can refer to the condition of the individual, group, or collective situation of the community. Mass and severe poverty are generally found in developing countries. However, there is evidence of poverty also occurring in developed countries. Poverty in developing countries is related to structural aspects, such as an unfair economic system, Corruption Collusion Nepotism (KKN), rampant social discrimination, or the lack of social security. While poverty in developed countries is more individual, for example, experiencing disability (mental or physical), age, severe and prolonged addiction, or alcoholism. These social conditions creates homelessness. Particular demographics affected by homelessness often include people who roam or single families, generally experienced by mothers whose lives depend on social assistance from the government, such as food stamps or family allowances (Suharto, 2009). Therefore, in addition to understanding the problem of poverty, it is also necessary to understand the problem of community empowerment originating from the community regarding the hopes of economic development in an effort to reduce poverty and produce a sustainable environment. Therefore, the first research hypothesis is:

H1: Empowering influential communities to reduce poverty

¹ The Malaysia Household Income Survey (HIS) illustrates the vulnerability of Malaysian households under the income pyramid in the income range of USD10-USD50 a day (Shamsulbahriah, 2015). Those at the bottom of the pyramid are considered poor workers. The group can further be distinguished between 'almost poor' and 'new poor' groups (Shamsubariah, 2016). The Kumara and Gunewardena (2017) study analyzed the poverty rates of households in Sri Lanka which are divided into health, education, and standard living elements between several poor households. The study also examined the success of village development regarding the success of all poor families divided by disabled members and not families.

The results of the study showed that households with disabilities faced higher levels of poverty compared to households without disability members. Therefore, poverty reduction in Sri Lanka, especially for disabled households, need improved access to health, education and living standards. Bella and Dartanto (2018) prove that the heads of disabled households in Indonesia tend to be poorer with a poverty gap index rate of 2.6%. It was also found that blind heads of households are less likely to be poor compared to other people with disabilities. In addition, household heads who have congenital defects (birth defects) have a poorer probability of 4.8% and have a poverty gap index of around 7.8%.

Resources for poverty alleviation are far better used as a result of careful local-based investigations. Factors related to poverty reduction in India can be specifically controlled through appropriate public intervention. Health and debt have strong links to poverty and interact with reducing household poverty. Affordable health services and access to cheaper consumer credit can help reduce household poverty (Krishna, A. 2006).



Efforts to reduce poverty can also be a way to utilize the role of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to improve the economy. The role of SMEs and cooperatives is related to community participation. This is because social capital related to development involving SME members or cooperatives can be used as a way to reduce poverty, and can increase household income. This can affect other aspects such as mental health and poverty reduction (Amin & Zolkifeli, 2018). Cooperative and SME activities are always related to activities carried out jointly and mutually worked together with community participation. Therefore, the formulation of the second research hypothesis is:

H2: Participation of influential people in efforts to reduce poverty

Research Method

Empirical Model

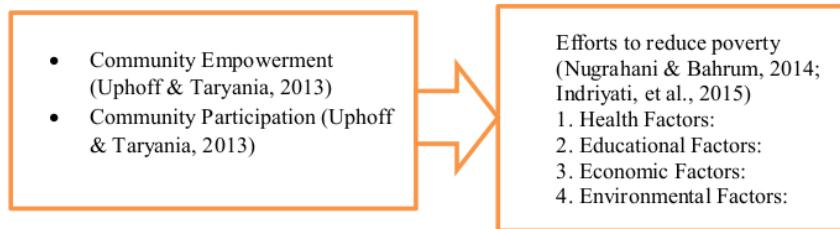
This research was conducted in Potorono and Wonokromo Bantul villages, using a sample of 34 people, consisting of community leaders and hamlet heads. The method of determining the sample was conducted by purposive sampling. The research data are primary data from the results of questionnaires and interviews. The independent variables for this study are community empowerment, and community participation. The dependent variable is an effort to reduce poverty. For the purpose of this study, community empowerment variable (X1) is defined as a person or group of people empowered to fight for human rights including making decisions. The variable community empowerment was measured by a questionnaire consisting of 7 items using a Likert scale, starting with strongly agree (score 4) to strongly disagree (score 1).

The second independent variable of community participation (X2), is defined as a community or society as form of social capital that can overcome community problems in a democratic climate (Putnam, 1993). This is manifested reciprocally in various development programs. The measurement of variables of community participation used a questionnaire of 7 questions with a Likert scale which began with strongly agree (score 4) to strongly disagree (score 1). Dependent variable (Y) is **an effort to reduce poverty** or improve **quality of life** which is one way to measure the welfare of the population in terms of economy, education, health, and environment. The measurement of the dependent variable (Y) is an effort to reduce poverty by using a questionnaire of 28 items with a Likert scale starting to strongly agree (score 4) to strongly disagree (score 1).

Successful village development is certainly able to reduce the gap between rich and poor. Poverty tends to increase in developing countries, making agricultural development very slow. In addition, small trade subsidies, especially for agricultural products that are disproportionate

also increase poverty. The experience of Japan in the era of globalization shows that the government has a very important role in minimizing the adverse effects on the domestic economy, including increasing welfare (Okawa Naohiro, 2002) or reducing poverty. Based on the flow chart, the research model will be realized in the form of Community Empowerment Model as follows:

Figure 1. Community Empowerment Model



Data analysis technique

Before receiving data, reliability tests and perceptions of validity have been carried out. Reliability test results show an average of 0.742 can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2: Reliability Test

No	Variable	Cronbach Alpha	Sig
1	Community Participation (X1)	0.861	0.000
2	Community Empowerment (X2)	0.877	0.000
3	Poverty Health Factors (Y1.1)	0.617	0.000
4	Poverty Education Factors (Y1.2)	0.726	0.000
5	Poverty Environmental Factors (Y1.3)	0.684	0.000
6	Poverty Economic Factors (Y1.4)	0.685	0.000

The research instrument used 28 items of questions with Cronbach alpha reliability test results above 0.60 and a validity test with a correlation value above 0.50 and significant at 5%. Preparation of research instruments was based on previous studies (Taryania, 2013; Nugrahani & Bahrum, 2014; Saptatiningsih, et al. 2015). The researcher developed several questions by adjusting the research content. Table 3 shows the results of the Validity test.



Table 3: Test of Validity

Variable item	correlation	Sign	variable item	correlation	Sign	Y	correlation	Sign
X1.1	0.635(**)	0.00	X2.1	0.750(**)	0.00	Y.1	0.892(**)	0.00
X1.2	0.767(**)	0.00	X2.2	0.833(**)	0.00	Y.2	0.880(**)	0.00
X1.3	0.784(**)	0.00	X2.3	0.740(**)	0.00	Y.3	0.833(**)	0.00
X1.4	0.621(**)	0.00	X2.4	0.689(**)	0.00	Y.4	0.869(**)	0.00
X1.5	0.775(**)	0.00	X2.5	0.769(**)	0.00	Y.5	0.868(**)	0.00
X1.6	0.819(**)	0.00	X2.6	0.812(**)	0.00	Y.6	0.875(**)	0.00
X1.7	0.841(**)	0.00	X2.7	0.764(**)	0.00	Y.7	0.884(**)	0.00
						Y.8	0.861(**)	0.00

Results and Discussion

The success of the government in its efforts to reduce poverty was used as one of the measuring instruments to determine the success of the village development program. This includes several aspects such as health, education, economy, and environment. The model of community empowerment based on social capital and quality of life as an effort to reduce poverty is demonstrated in this study.

Previous research on poverty reduction involving empowerment and community participation related to social capital was carried out by previous researchers, namely Taryania (2013). Other developmental models have also been created by Uphoff (1997) and Armstein (1969). These are related to Quality of Life, and Ridell's (1997) research relating to Social Capital. Modifications from previous research models (Nugrahani, et al., 2018) show that there are still less optimal development programs for community empowerment and community participation with social capital and improved quality of life in the Potorono and Wonokromo Bantul regions.

Data Description

This study used a sample of 34 people consisting of 19 community leaders and 15 heads of hamlets in Potorono and Wonokromo villages. Purposive sampling with the aim of fulfilling the sample criteria is active in empowerment programs or productive activities. These activities include education, health, environment, and economic activities. Table 4 presented the respondents' data based on age of the Potorono and Wonokromo villages.



Table 4: Respondent By Age

Village	Age				Total
	<30	31-40	41-50	51-60	
Potorono					
Community leader	1	3	2	3	9
Head hamlet	1	1	6	1	9
Wonokromo					
Community leader	1	2	6	1	10
Head hamlet	0	0	4	2	6
Total	3	6	18	7	34

The youngest respondents were <30 years old. This group consisted of 3 people and 1 person as a hamlet head in Potorono village. There was 6 respondents in the group aged between 31-40 years, consisting of 1 person as a hamlet head from the village of Potorono 5 community leaders. Most of the respondents were 41-50 years old, the average hamlet head is also between 41-50 years old. The oldest respondents are 51-60 years old. Table 4 shows that the respondents consisted of 6 hamlet heads from Wonokromo village with 4 people aged 41-50 years and 2 people aged 51-40 years. The hamlet heads in the village of Potorono numbered 9 people consisting of 6 people aged 41-50 years, and the remaining 1 people each aged <30 years, 31-40 years, and 1 person aged 51-60 years.

Based on educational background, most of the respondents who graduated from senior high school totalled 26 people. Only 1 respondent graduated from a junior high school and 7 were graduates of with a bachelor's degree. Respondents from the village of Potorono consisted of 18 people and a number of 8 people as pamong desa. In the group of 14 respondents from Wonokromo village, it was found that 4 people from the village administration held education qualifications equivalent to a senior high school graduate. Table 5 presents the educational background of the respondents.

Table 5 shows respondents based on their educational background. A total of 26 respondents had obtained a high school education, and only 1 was a junior high school graduate from Potorono village. As a community leader, the average head of a hamlet with a high school education background totalled 11 people, consisting of 8 heads of Potorono hamlet and 3 hamlet heads from Wonokromo village. There are 7 respondents who have a tertiary education, consisting of 3 people as community leaders and 4 people as hamlet heads. Table 5 presents 3 people as hamlet heads in Wonokromo village and 1 head of the Potorono village hamlet.



Table 5: Respondent Based On Education

Village	Education			Total
	Junior School	High School	Bachelor Degree	
Potorono				
Community leader	1	6	2	9
Head hamlet	0	8	1	9
Wonokromo				
Community leader	0	9	1	10
Head hamlet	0	3	3	4
Total	1	26	7	34

Research respondents consisted of community leaders and members who were active in village development activities. Based on the profession or occupation of the respondent, it can be said that most respondents work as teachers. This demonstrates that a teacher is an active member of the community that contributes to advancing the village. There are also respondents who work as entrepreneurs, which demonstrates that entrepreneurship is also involved in developing village progress. In carrying out village programs, village officials such as hamlet heads coordinate and work together with community leaders and the community in an effort to implement development programs aimed at reducing poverty, community empowerment and community as participation in all layers is needed.

For this study there are two independent variables, namely, community empowerment (X1) and community participation (X2). The dependent variable is an effort to reduce poverty (Y). The definition of community empowerment (X1) is someone and a group of people, both village and community leaders. This includes youths who have the power to fight for their rights, including a village development program. The second independent variable is community participation (X2). This includes community participation from community leaders and the general public including youth groups as social capital that can overcome public problems including reducing poverty. The measurement instruments for community empowerment and community participation each used 7 items of questionnaires with the Likert scale starting at strongly agree and ranging to strongly disagree.

Table 6 shows that the average respondent agrees that productive groups of women participating in the village enables progress by 3.4412. An average of 3,5000 responded that the youth were participating in village progress. The father's group received an average of 3.3824 when asked about their role in participation. Village officials need to provide a recommendation letter to residents who need an average of 3.3824. The village administration must investigate the real conditions relating to the provision of recommendations of 3.4076 and need to inform the program to be implemented in the annual period with average 3.5000.



Every development program needs to be evaluated from residents or the community with an average of 3.2059. Following table 7.

Table 6: Community Empowerment

Community Empowerment		Mean
1	In my area there is a productive group of women that help realize the progress village	3.4412
2	Youth group actively build progress village	3.5000
3	The group fathers father have regular activities for the betterment of the village	3.3824
4	When the citizens are experiencing economic hardship and asked for a letter of recommendation (such as jamkes, etc) then the hamlet/village may issue	3.3824
5	A letter of recommendation is not capable of being given to citizens and needs to be reviewed with the real conditions	3.4706
6	RT/hamlet/village needs to inform the program that will be implemented in the period of the annual	3.5000
7	Every citizen needs to do an evaluation of the program which was implemented by the kampong/hamlet/village	3.2059

Table 7 shows the level of community participation in the amount of 3.4412. The participants were present when they were invited, and 3.4706 responded as active at village meetings. The community carried out activities related to the village progress program together at 3.4706. Respondents recorded for community meetings of 3.3235. People agreed to create a solution together with community issues of 3.300. The community did not agree if it was not active in giving ideas for village progress of 1.8529 and the community agreed that they could discuss the problem with the village administration at 3.2594.

Table 7: Community Participation

No	Community Participation	Mean
1	I was present when requested to help residents in need	3.2059
2	I present in an event or a meeting of the village	3.4706
3	I present in my mutual activities	3.4706
4	I noted important things during the meeting	3.3235
5	I asked for solutions to their fellow citizens will be a problem that I'm facing in my job	3.0000
6	I am is not active in providing ideas or ideas to the government of the village	1.8529
7	I have a discussion to resolve the problem and handling problems	3.5294



The dependent variable of this study is an effort to reduce poverty with the level of success of rural development related to the fields of health, education, environment, and economy. The results of this study show that in efforts to reduce poverty related to the health sector 3.3529 people noticed that family health factors were important, and 3,5882 people agreed if a sick family needed medical care to they should be taken to the doctor/clinic/ paramedic, amounting to 3.3529. The community agreed to maintain a healthy life, and as many as 3.4118 people understood that it was necessary to maintain physical and spiritual health. As many as 3.3529 people agreed to carry out gymnastic activities regularly to maintain health, and as many as 3.3529 people were aware that health was very important for the quality of family life.

Residents who have toddlers are aware to check regularly at Posyandu by showing a score of 3.6765. The community agrees that the village has Posyandu and Poslansia with an average of 3,5882. There is an awareness of the need for elderly people to check their health regularly and periodically at 3,5294. Table 8 shows the effort to reduce the poverty via health.

Table 8: Effort To Reduce Poverty : Health

No.	Effort to Reduce Poverty : Health	Mean
1	People around me have noticed the health factors of the family is part of the Family Welfare	3.3529
2	Society around if there are families who are sick need medical treatment to bring in doctor/clinic/paramedic	3.5882
3	A healthy diet brings healthy living anyway, this has been done by the public about	3.3529
4	Community understand that it is important to maintain physical and spiritual health	3.4118
5	In the hamlet there is a routine exercise which is done with me always work out routine for maintaining health	3.3529
6	Health is very important to the quality of family life	3.3529
7	There has been awareness of citizens who have toddlers to check regularly at the Posyandu	3.6765
8	Villages need to have Posyandu and Poslansia	3.5882
9	There is awareness of the Elderly need to check kesehatanya periodically for routine	3.5294

Efforts to reduce poverty are related to education. The community agrees that education is very important for the future at 3,6176. As many as 3,5000 people agree that if the younger generation is obliged to study as high as possible, the community agrees that education can be achieved not only through education formal amounting to 3,4706. For 3,5588, education can be a means of developing potential as a productive capital stock and 3,6176 believe that basic



education and the first priority of the family. This can be seen in Table 9 where presented the effort to reduce poverty by education.

Table 9: Effort To Reduce Poverty : Education

Effort to Reduce Poverty : Education		Mean
1.	Education is very important for a better future for life	3.6176
2.	The young generation of compulsory education as high as possible	3.5000
3.	Education can be achieved not only through formal education skills	3.4706
4.	Education can be the means of developing potential as productive capital stock	3.5588
5.	Primary education and the first is from the family	3.6176

The economic sector is certainly closely related to efforts to reduce poverty. 2,3824 people were willing to protect the surrounding community in order to have a decent life, and 3,0882 people needed to optimize the potential of the village in empowering the economy, amounting to 3,1765 on average respondents agreed to consume 3 meals a day. The community agrees that family food fulfils four out of five perfectly healthy elements by 2.7059, and at 3.1471 government assistance can reduce household expenses, and by 3.1176 average household income above regional minimum wages as illustrated in Table 10.

Table 10: Effort To Reduce Poverty: Economy

Effort to Reduce Poverty : Economy		Mean
1	The community is able to fulfil basic needs daily	2.3824
2	The potential has attempted to empower economic empowerment	3.0882
3	Community members usually eat 3 times a day	3.1765
4	Kind of food has met four of five perfect healthy elements	2.7059
5	Government assistance can reduce the burden of RT	3.1471
6	Average household income above UMR	3.1176

The success of village development related to the environmental field can be seen in Table 11 which shows that 3.6471 believe that a clean environment is a mirror of healthy life. 3,7059 respondents agree that every citizen should use medicinal plants in his residence. Around 3.4412 members of the the community agree to maintain environmental cleanliness by utilizing waste into productive waste has an added value of 3.0588, amounting to 3.6765 people who also agree to maintain the cleanliness of the river is a shared responsibility. The respondents agreed on the need to reduce the use of plastic because it can damage the environment by 3.4706, encouraging residents to grow vegetables and use land in the yard of 3.5588 and have a public awareness not to litter at 3.5294.

Before further testing, researchers conducted a Classic Assumption test for data normality. Based on the normality test of the data with Kolmogorov Smirnov, the test results were more than 0.05. This meant the data showed normal, the spread did not show heteroscedasticity, and the VIF value was less than 10 so there was no multicollinearity, and there was no autocorrelation because of the Durbin Watson 1.513 between $dU(1, 36) < d(1, 513) < 4dU(1, 36)$ or $1.36 < 1.513 < 2.64$. After the classic assumption test, the next step is to do multiple regression testing to test the effect of X_1 and X_2 on Y . The results of the regression test multiple as shown in Table 12.

Table 11: Effort To Reduce Poverty: Living Environment

Effort to Reduce Poverty : Living Environment		Mean
1	Clean environment is a mirror of healthy life	3.6471
2	The community needs to maintain the cleanliness of the environment around the residence	3.7059
3	Every citizen utilizes medicinal plants and families in the surrounding dwellings	3.4412
4	Maintaining environmental cleanliness by utilizing waste into productive waste has a value added	3.0588
5	Keeping the River clean is the responsibility of every citizen	3.6765
6	The use of too much plastic Stall living environment damage	3.4706
7	Can be done by each family with growing vegetables also take advantage of the land there are home pages	3.5588
8	Community awareness to dispose of the waste in place	3.5294

Table 12: Multiple Regression

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		t value	Sig	Decision Hypothesis
	B	Standard Error			
(Constant)	21.685	7.358	2.947	0.006	
(X_1)	0.266	0.288	0.926	0.362	Not Support
(X_2)	1.488	0.325	4.579	0.000	Support

Based on Table 12 shows the value of t on X_1 (community empowerment) is 0.926 with significance 0.362. This means that community empowerment does not affect efforts to reduce poverty because the significance value is more than 5%. However, X_2 (community participation) has t value of 4.579 with a significance of 0.000 influential community participation in efforts to reduce poverty because of the significance of less than 5%. The results of this study indicate Community Empowerment (H_1) does not affect Poverty Reduction Efforts with t value of 0.926 and a significance of 0.362 which means the submission of



hypothesis 1 is not supported, but Community Participation (H2) affects Efforts to Reduce Poverty with t value of 4.579 and significance 0.000, indicating hypothesis 2 is supported. The next step is to look at the value of F which shows the test simultaneously, with data as presented in Table 13.

Table 13: ⁴ F Test

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	790.896	2	395.448	25.693	0.000(a)
Residual	477.133	31	15.391		

Based on Table 13 shows the regression equation as follows:

$$Y = 21.685 + 0.266 X1 + 0.1488 X2 + e$$

Description:

1. The constant coefficient of 21,685 means that when all independent variables (X1) and (X2) are considered constant (0), the value of poverty reduction efforts is 21.685.
2. X1 Community Empowerment Regression Coefficient of 0.266 ($b_1 = 0.266$). This means that if an increase in empowerment 1, while other variables are considered constant, poverty reduction efforts will increase by 0.266.
3. The regression coefficient X2 means public participation of 0.1488 ($b_2 = 0.1488$). This means that when participation increases 1 while other variables are considered constant, then poverty reduction efforts will increase by 0.1488.

Based on the F test shows the value of 25.693 with a significance of less than 5% means that empowerment and community participation are jointly influential in efforts to reduce poverty. Community empowerment and community participation together can predict the spread of efforts to reduce poverty in the future.

The adjusted R^2 value is 59.90%. The higher community empowerment and community participation will also be higher in efforts to reduce poverty. The adjusted R^2 value of 59.90% indicates that efforts to reduce poverty can be explained by community empowerment and community participation and the remaining 49.10% is explained by other variables not listed in the model.



Table 14: Adjusted R²

Model	Adjusted R ²
1	0.599

This research proves that community empowerment and community participation can reduce poverty, especially in the villages of Potorono and Wonokromo Bantul. On average, community empowerment and community participation can reduce poverty as indicated by perceptions of community leaders and village officials. Hypothesis testing uses a t-test which all shows significant poverty reduction. It also needs to have a commitment to empower and sensitize the community to participate in the community to reduce poverty. Together, if community empowerment and community participation are simultaneously working to reduce poverty, the success of poverty reduction will be realized. This research has proven that community empowerment and community participation will be able to reduce poverty. If poverty decreases, public health will be better, resulting in an increase of standards for education, environment and community economy.

This study has limited testing on village officials and community leaders are likely to describe the results of different tests directly to the community which is divided into 4 groups: environment, education, economy, and health.

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